

KAUAI NATURE FAKERS TELL OF THE TURTLE OF KEALIA

Centenarian Shellback, 'Which Guards the Countryside From Floods—This Time It Miscalculated.

By H. M. Ayres.

(Special Correspondence.)

KILAUEA, October 31.—There is a pretty good turtle story going the rounds down Kealia way. It appears that an hour or so before the big rain last week an immense turtle was noticed leisurely making its way down the Kealia river, seaward. No one paid much attention to the creature until after the downpour and then people remembered the incident. A Japanese who saw it claimed that it was as big as "three pieces of zircon and had a head like a horse." A Chinese rice-

being operated by the man in the little house.

The effect of the recent heavy rain is seen in the little valleys by which the road passes, the growing rice having in many cases been laid low.

An Athletic Teacher.

At the Koolau school the principal is Miss C. Stewart, a former Honolulu. Miss Stewart has developed a basketball team which is a wonder and she thinks it could hold its own with any team in the Territory. The school has two regularly organized teams and in the games which they play with each other they show as much team spirit as if they represented rival institutions.

whatever you want them to do. Bully them, and they'll be so stubborn and ugly that you'll not get work or anything else but devilment out of them."

Over the Hills.

From the plantation boarding-house there is a pleasant walk, past the Japanese burying-ground on the hill, to that point of which lies the diminutive island, Lae o Kilauea, the most northerly land of the Hawaiian Group, against which the far-flung northern rollers unceasingly throw their Titanic force and over which the white-tailed tropic birds wheel and circle all day long. These birds are quite fearless in this spot, and fly close down over the stranger as if bent on investigating him. Their cry is like the sound produced by striking two stones together.

The trail leads over the grassy back-bone of the hill and thence to the landing, of which there are two, one above and one down below. Across from the landing is a valley at the mouth of the Kilauea River. Where the fresh water flows into the sea there is very good bathing, though the undertow in places is very strong. The trail then winds along the river, and turning sharply to the right brings one back to the starting point.

Work and Play.

There is an air of good-fellowship about Kilauea plantation which can not fail to impress the visitor. The laborers play baseball regularly and indulge in other exercises, and the officials of the plantation seem to get more out of life than is the case on many other plantations. Their horses are always at the disposal of the casual guest, even for a week if such be desired, and their houses are as free as their horses. Politics bother Kilauea but little. In this connection, however, I came across a strange thing. I heard of some Portuguese who would not register because they feared that they would have to serve in the United States Army if they did so. Here would appear to be room for the dissemination of light.

The hills around here shelter many wild chickens, though their numbers are kept down by the wildcats, which are very numerous. The cats live and breed in the canefields, and as they prey on rats they are protected by the plantation management. When a large section of cane has been cut and the strip is narrowing down, it is a common thing for half a dozen or more cats to break from the last of the cane and run wildly in every direction. These cats are of the size and color of domestic cats, though gaunter and grayer, as a rule.

The air of Kilauea is the finest I have met with on Kauai, so far. This morning one could tell that it was autumn by the feel, smell and taste of the air. It was keen and "callier," and made one go on his way rejoicing and feeling that it was good to be alive.

Ahead is the nose of the mountains over by Hana, and between here and there are Kalihiwai and Hanalei. Round the corner is Kahala, and past there the mountains extend trailless and impassable to Mana.

KNOWN EVERYWHERE.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best-known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

KOLOA, KAUAI.
A prosperous settlement in the Garden Island sugar belt.

planter living up the valley attributed the collapse of his pig-pen to the fact that he had built said pen over a year ago on what he took to be a rock by the river's bank but which must have been the shell of the now famous Kealia turtle.

The "oldest inhabitant," a honky Hawaiian, vouchsafed the information that the turtle had lived in the river for more than a hundred years and that it always nestled itself before a freshet and hastening to the river's mouth, cleared the passage into the sea so that the flood could escape and not back up and inundate the valley people. This year, however, the turtle's good offices were brought to naught, for the weeds from high up the river were borne down on the breast of the torrent and wedged themselves so thickly against the bridge that they not only flooded the adjacent land but forced the bridge three feet out of the straight.

A Local Genius.

At Kealia I shook hands with J. W. Neill, the wave-motor man, who has, for the past several years, been experimenting with a device intended to harness the waves so as to generate electric current. Once this is done the power can be wired practically any distance. The Maake Sugar Company is behind Neill and is said to have already spent over ten thousand dollars on the device. Mr. Neill stated that he is making rapid headway and expects in a couple of months to have his invention perfected and in shape to do everything that he has claimed for it. This invention, he it noted, has nothing whatever to do with the J. Rufus Wallingford sun motor; for this, I have Mr. Neill's personal assurance. Indeed this was one of the few points on which he was willing to give me definite information, he appearing to stand in mortal dread of patent jumpers. The wave motor lies on the beach near the landing, surrounded by a great wooden platform. People come long ways every Sunday to look at it, indeed it is rapidly approaching the record made by the Kukuia whale as a popular picnic ground.

Anahola.

From Kapapa to Kilauea on foot is about fifteen miles. Over the muddy road I traveled it seemed thirty. Over against Anahola is a curious horn-like peak, marked on the map as "Conical Peak." It is a remarkable landmark and an attempt to scale it should be well worth while.

Anahola grows principally rice, although there are a number of Hawaiians owning kuleanas in the pretty little valley. The stream, so turbulent only a few days previously, had sunk to its normal size and was babbling peacefully over the rocks which lie in its course. It must have risen six feet during the flood.

A year or so ago a Japanese opened a boarding-house at Anahola but couldn't make the venture pay, so abandoned it. If the passer-by today be hungry or tired he must seek a friend or go foodless and bedless.

There is a neat little schoolhouse at Anahola presided over by Mrs. H. E. Abbey. It is one of the few schoolhouses which have not been provided with flag-poles. The county will probably attend to the matter when the whirl of politics shall have ceased.

Slaughtering Distance.

From Anahola to Kilauea, for many miles, the road is flanked by acre upon acre of dead or dying laniana, victim of the Maui blight. From the roadside an occasional quilt goes whirling away.

There is little to break the quiet of the way, save an occasional automobile which flashes by. What changes the auto and the phonograph have made in country life and how much more enjoyable they have rendered it! A few years ago it was easier for Waimea folks to visit friends on Oahu than to pay a visit to those in Hanalei. Today one can breakfast in Waimea, take tea in Hanalei and be back again in time for breakfast the next morning.

The Anahola rice-planters have improved on the crisscrossed strings—with an attachment arrangement for sowing the rice-birds by building a high platform on which a hat is erected, in the center of the patches, all the strings



A PLANTATION STREET IN KOLOA.

also is still, save the chattering of water through a hatch in the canefield or the squeak of a hawking bat. As I saw them, the mountain ridges rose smokily against a steel sky. Below their summit fleecy clouds were strung out in stationary strands. Overhead, like storm wrack, great billowing clouds drifted rapidly, laden and rain-laden. The twilight was a symphony in grays. Across the sea the horizon was orange by the reflection of the sunset, hidden by the eliminating range.

On and on we plodded, the dog and I, the mud deep and stodge, and the night as dark as pitch, save where an occasional star had dropped into place in the lowering sky. Presently the lights of Kilauea came into view, and they were very welcome.

Kilauea.

The plantation of Kilauea has been operated for about ten years by the present company, the stock being mostly held on the Coast. It has not paid a dividend as yet, but things appear to be going along well, and it is probable that before very long Kilauea's name will appear with those of the other successful plantations of Hawaii. This year's estimate is 6000 tons, last year's crop having been 4000 tons. Cane hereabouts grows thickly and in appearance is second to none; its percentage as a sugar-producer, however, is low. This is due, almost entirely, to the cold winters experienced on the northern side of the island.

J. R. Myers is manager, and L. B. Boreiko, an educated Polish gentleman, is head bookkeeper. The latter looks after the comfort of every visitor to Kilauea in a manner as charming as it is hospitable.

The plantation gives employment to about five hundred laborers, of which over a hundred are Filipinos. They are doing well and are improving all the time.

"Trust them like children," remarked one of the leading men on the plantation yesterday, "and they'll do

SAKAI SAYS HE MARRIED MARIA

An eleventh hour change of mind was an incident in the United States court yesterday morning when Sakai, a Japanese of Maui, who came before the judge to be sentenced for an offense which related to a Russian girl, was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. He started the court and spectators by declaring that he had married the girl, after saying he had nothing to say, and claimed he and the girl had been married by a Portuguese Catholic priest on Maui.

The statement of the Japanese in the face of the moment he was to be sentenced caused a stay of proceedings while District Attorney Breckons was sent for. All that he knew was that Sakai had attempted to show a marriage certificate, or rather a marriage license, when Breckons had rounded up Sakai on Maui in July, but the ink was hardly dry on the license when it was shown to the district attorney at that time.

Just what proof the Japanese may produce is not known, but he was given until today to produce his proof that he and the Russian girl, whose name is Maria Kolesnikoff, are married.

COAST RACER KILLED.

ATLANTA, Georgia, November 2.—Al Livingstone, of California, an expert chauffeur, was killed in an accident during an automobile race here yesterday.

A small fire at ten o'clock yesterday morning called the fire ladders to River and Kukuia streets. A small blaze in a Chinese coffee shop was quickly extinguished.

REPUBLIC NOW FACES A CRISIS

Troops, Flushed With Victory, Are Presenting Demands for Their Spoil.

LISBON, November 2.—The new government faces a crisis owing to the attitude of the military forces which aided in the overthrow of the monarchy, and it is predicted that the new cabinet will have to yield to the demands of the military to prevent another revolution.

A revolt is threatened unless the government grants the demands of the troops for pensions and for many promotions which are claimed to have been promised.

It is expected that the government will yield to the demands of the troops. The latter are in a threatening attitude and able to enforce their demands.

Troops Unruly.

LISBON, October 24.—The republican government is somewhat uneasy over the attitude of the regiments which made the revolution possible. Not only insubordinate, the soldiers, flushed with victory, are showing extreme independence. The government's real reason for according leave of absence for four months to the soldiers who took part in the uprising, with full pay, is the desire to break up the regiments temporarily and remove the danger of military rebellion.

The majority of the soldiers, however, have refused to accept the offer, saying that they would not be duped by the deceptive liberality on the part of the cabinet. The minister of war visited their barracks and pleaded the necessity of patience and forbearance during the trying moment of the season.

The attitude of the military, which includes the First Artillery and Sixteenth Infantry, in addition to a battalion of marines, is being adopted by the militant civil revolutionists, who are impatient to gather the fruits of their triumph.

On the other hand, monarchist officeholders who have sworn allegiance to the republic, insist upon retaining their positions.

The minister of justice is framing a bill looking to the separation of the church and state. The republican press declares that the presence of Monsignor Masella, whom Monsignor Tonti, the papal nuncio, left on guard at the nunciature when he departed for Rome, is a parallel case to that of Monsignor Montagnani, ex-secretary of the papal nunciature at Paris, who was expelled from France, and insists that, like Montagnani, Monsignor Masella should be expelled.

The foreign debt of Portugal is estimated at \$260,000,000. It is said that the Brazilian government has recognized the republic.

The secularization of the schools involves the replacement of religious instruction therein by systematic teaching of individual and civic morality. This is strongly favored by the reformers heading the government, who claim that the greatest peril to the young republic would be passed if they succeeded in educating the children so that they would apply the same honesty to political as to private life. It has been decided to suppress the faculty of theology at the University of Coimbra and to abolish the taking of oaths by the students and professors.

PARIS, October 23.—Monsignor Tonti, the papal nuncio at Lisbon, arrived here today, leaving this evening for Rome. In the course of an interview, the papal nuncio said that he feared that the provisional government would decree the separation of the church and state before the election of a constituent assembly. Although restoration of the monarchy was impossible, he thought the new government is not so solid as appears.

"I have a firm hope," said the nuncio, "that the troubled hours will be succeeded by a revival of strong Catholicism."

A CORRECTION.

Editor Advertiser:—In your biographical sketch of the late Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, in your issue of the second inst., he is shown to have "arrived with his father in June, 1851, originally intending to go on to California, but the older Mr. Cleghorn died of heart failure upon landing, and the son remained."

Kindly permit me to correct in part the above statement:

I recall meeting both the father and mother of our late friend, at the Cleghorn retail drygoods store, which was on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street about midway between King and Hotel streets, and in the obituary notice of Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, to be found in The Friend of October, 1893, he is shown to have died very suddenly in this city September 24th of that year, aged 64 years. He visited the Islands originally hoping to engage in his favorite professional employment as a scientific gardener, but sufficient encouragement not being offered, he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The business was continued by the son at the same location for several years (Mrs. Cleghorn meanwhile returning to New Zealand) when it moved to more spacious quarters.

The above extract will account for Governor Cleghorn's horticultural bent of mind, on which topic he was a recognized authority. Respectfully,

THOS. G. THURM.

SHOOTING STAR ATTRACTS HILOITES

HILO, October 31.—A very brilliant meteor, leaving a long trail of fire in its wake, passed over Hilo at nine o'clock p. m. yesterday, direction from northwest to southwest. It appeared to explode near the Huys' Boarding school when it was apparently but the height of a rocket above the ground. It was a grand sight.

LIEUT. SAHM HERE FOR DUTY

Naval Officer Relieves Lieut.-Comdr. Houston in Light-house Service.

Lieutenant Leo Sahn, United States Navy, arrived on the liner Mongolla yesterday, as the relief for Lieut.-Comdr. Victor Houston, U. S. N., inspector of the nineteenth lighthouse district, Hawaii. On November 5, he will report for duty as assistant to the lighthouse inspector, and on November 12, the day the transport Sheridan arrives from San Francisco, he will assume charge of the district, Commander Houston relinquishing charge in order to leave for Manila on the troopship.

Lieutenant Sahn has been in Honolulu before and is not altogether a stranger. He is a Dubuque, Iowa, man, going to the naval academy from that city. He was "home" when orders were received from Washington ordering him to the command of the local lighthouse district.

Commander Miller, U. S. N., who has been in charge of the lighthouse district of California, with headquarters in San Francisco, is a through passenger on the Mongolla, en route to Manila where he will be assigned to duty with the Asiatic squadron.

WHERE IT WAS.

A story that is causing much secret amusement to a few, and infinite chagrin to one fair maid in particular, has leaked through the smart set sieve, reports the San Francisco News Letter. It all came to pass at a semi-formal function given recently, one of those "feet" that society tentatively puts forth in the beginning of the season.

Over in a corner of the big drawing-room was gathered a group of summer wanderers but recently returned from travels abroad and elsewhere, and holding the center of the stage was a very charming matron who has spent quite a bit of her time in the Islands. After much discussion back and forth, a fair young debutante, by a well-placed comment on the hotel service of the Orient, drew the attention of the group to herself. She began describing a certain hostelry at which she and her mother were guests. "When we were shown to our room," she remarked, "there on the stand stood two immense bowls of clear water."

In calabashes!" inquired the Honolulu matron. "Oh, no," replied the sweet young thing, "in Hongkong."

OLDFIELD FEELS GREATLY DAMAGED

ATLANTA, Georgia, November 3.—Barney Oldfield, who has been declared ineligible to compete in races held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association because he entered into an unsanctioned contest with Jack Johnson, the champion pugilist, yesterday entered suit for twenty thousand dollars' damages against the association for barring him from the races here, and has also entered a suit for five thousand dollars' damages against the Atlanta Association.

FASHIONABLE.

"How is your wife this fall?" "Just able to hobble around."—Life.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

It Interests Everyone Who Has Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Any Form of Stomach Trouble.

Some suffer from stomach trouble have no appetite and even the sight of food is distasteful to them. Others have a ravenous appetite. The last condition is worse than the first for the continual overloading of the stomach further weakens that organ, the food lies undigested, gas forms and the body becomes bloated. The blood, instead of obtaining nourishment from the digestive system, is poisoned by it and pains spread to the back, the head and other portions of the body. Like the other organs the stomach calls upon the blood for strength and nourishment to sustain it in its daily work. It now receives a supply loaded with poisons, or "toxins," as they are called. Thus the stomach poisons itself, a process known by physicians as "auto-intoxication," or self-poisoning.

When this condition is reached there is one way to remedy it and that is to free the blood from these poisons and then, by a rich, pure supply of blood, to build up the strength of the weakened stomach and bowels to do the work required of them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills combat the poisons in the blood and enable it to restore the digestive organs to health and strength. The best proof is a cure like the following:

"About six years ago," says Mr. R. A. Bryan, of Nevada, Mo., "I began to suffer with stomach trouble. It was brought on by overwork and perhaps by over-eating. There were severe pains in my stomach. I had a ravenous appetite but the food I ate did not digest. My stomach was bloated at times and was very sore. My back was weak and there was a dull aching pain across it."

"I took the doctor's medicine for several months but it did not help me. Then I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not taken them many days before I noticed a change for the better. I took the pills until I was entirely cured. My general health is good and I have not been sick since. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills very highly."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or direct by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 50c. per box; six boxes, \$2.50. A diet book will be sent free, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WHY ARE WE CALLED RIFFRAFF?

Question Asked by Portuguese and Democratic Meeting Is Thrown Into Confusion.

How the Democrats did squirm at their Punchbowl meeting last night in attempting to square their party with voters who wanted to know why their own people had been designated as "riffraff!"

At no time during the present campaign have speakers been so scorchingly grilled. That the Portuguese voters are highly incensed was very evident and excitement was at high tide when E. C. Benavides was on the stand trying to quell the indignation of the voters who insisted on knowing why they and their people should be classed as hoodlums.

He had commenced his speech with an attack on Kuhl's attitude on the land question. He did not get very far before he met with opposition. A voter came frankly to the front and stated that the speaker was entirely wrong, that Kuhl meant to do what was right and that the Portuguese on Punchbowl would get the fairest of treatment.

This had a depressing influence on the speaker, but he became excited and entered into a war of words which left him rather weakened in voice for the encounter still to come. Copious and frequent draughts from a tin bucket were necessary before he caught up the thread of his remarks. And in the midst of this came the disconcerting question from a voter right in front of the stand:

"Why are the Portuguese called riffraff?"

If the big guns had commenced a fusillade at the Diamond Head fortifications, the Democrats could not have been more astonished. Entirely at variance with the go-to-sleep programs of the usual Democratic meetings came this awful question. That anyone should dare to make them face an issue squarely was entirely unlooked for.

So disconcerted was the Democratic campaigner that the questioner, waiting patiently, standing his ground firmly, had to repeat his question. In a loud, clear voice he again asked:

"Why are the Portuguese called riffraff?"

The situation was dramatic. The meeting was hushed to silence, everyone waiting for the answer. But did it come? Not much.

In a roundabout way, weaving a denial with painful endeavors, the awful question was handled gingerly by the speaker, who was almost too flustered to put into words his agitated thought on the subject so inopportune thrust upon him.

Finally he did convey an impression that he knew of no such statement having been made by his party directly against the Portuguese race, but "That's not satisfactory by any means," retorted his questioner, "and you haven't answered my question. Tell me, why should the Portuguese immigrants from Europe be called riffraff?"

Again the disconcerted speaker sought to placate and soothe down the ruffled crowd, making a denial of any personal knowledge of such insulting reference to the Portuguese race.

But by no means was the denial satisfying to the man who wanted to know. He said so, too. Still insisting that "That's not satisfactory," he left the meeting in disgust.

After this intense excitement there was not much chance to be heard when W. S. Edings took the stand. About the only ones who heard what he was saying were the singers who sat directly in front of the stand. The meeting was still in a turmoil, no Edings wisely cut his remarks short, indicating that he would give way to the imported cheap Jack, the soapbox megaphone, whose voice was enough to quiet any assemblage.

Barron had a boy to hold a big torch aside of him on the stand as he spoke and once the boy got the light so close to the speaker's face that it almost scorched his features. He, thereupon, gracefully removed the boy to a safe distance from his presence and renewed his vigorous attack on everything that he could think of as being sufficiently hard for the opposition party to bear. From the ridiculous to the more ridiculous were his arguments in behalf of the Democratic ticket. As for instance his advice to the young ladies in the audience "never to kiss any Republican young fellows."

He seemed to be considerably peeved because of the presence of Stephen Desha in the present campaign. In sarcastic tones he remarked this and that of "Reverend Father Desha," giving the impression that Desha was looked upon by him as quite a formidable opponent on the "soapbox."

M. C. Pacheco and E. H. F. Wolter made their usual addresses, the latter disclaiming any particular credit being due to anyone locally for the big appropriations made by the United States government for the fortifications in Hawaii. He said that if England, France or Germany owned these Islands they would do practically as much for the Islands, and no one man should have the credit for doing that which the government would do anyway. He suggested, however, that McCandless would be just the right man to send to congress.

Lester Petrie admitted that the campaign was not as rosy as some might suppose. "You may not realize how hard the fight is before us," he confessed. The voters were asked to vote the Democratic ticket and they would "make good."

A large number of the cadets of the Japanese training squadron will leave for Hawaii this morning on an early train. They will inspect pineapple fields, sugar plantations and other interesting sights and on the return to town will stop off at H. M. Damon's country place at Moanalua.